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Dec. 7, 65

NEWS

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's
Temperature
Max. +10°C Minimum -1°C.
Sun sets today at 4:39 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:11 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

VOL. IV, NO. 212.

SD

KABUL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1965, (GAUS 16, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Afghan Representative Signs Development Bank Charter

KABUL, December 7.—

THE Deputy Minister of Planning, Abdul Wahab Haider, returned to Kabul from the Philippines Monday. He had gone to Manila to participate in the ECAFE conference on the establishment of an Asian Development Bank. The conference was held in Manila.

He said he signed the bank's charter as representative of Afghanistan. The Asian Development Bank has been floated with

a capital of \$1 billion. Haider said 21 ECAFE members had pledged \$620 million of the bank's capital. Out of the remaining \$350 million \$250 million has been pledged by nations outside the region such as the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain, Belgium, Canada, Denmark and New Zealand. Afghanistan's contribution was \$3.36 million.

Three Front Attack On Hunger Proposed At FAO Meeting

ROME Dec. 7.—A former head of the U.S. Food for Peace Programme said Monday that the battle against hunger can be won and suggested a three-point attack on the problem.

George McGovern, now a U.S. Senator, addressed delegates attending the conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). He is serving as a Congressional adviser to the U.S. delegation.

He said he had no doubt that in the years ahead the race against population and famine can be won, but he warned that "hunger is a insidious and elusive enemy".

Senator McGovern proposed first that steps be taken to make more effective use of existing food reserves and unused food production capacity.

He suggested "an intelligent, well-constructed campaign—to break the bottlenecks on the distribution of food—the construction of improved port facilities, the building of desperately needed storage, the construction of simple roads, the provision of manpower, vehicles and implements necessary for the efficient distribution of food".

McGovern called for a "re-ordering of domestic farm policies" in the developed countries so that farmers can produce more abundantly. This, he said, would follow the first step of opening distribution bottlenecks. He stressed that this step in the war against hunger—the effort to lift productivity in the developing world—is the most difficult, and the most important.

He called this step the "major function of the FAO". The task is "to coordinate closely technology, education, wise government policy, and participation by religious, labour, civic and agricultural interests".

French Satellite Launched By NASA From Cape Kennedy

LOMPOC, California, Dec. 7.—Using a U.S. vehicle, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) sent a French satellite into space Monday in a cooperative experiment.

The FR-1A satellite was launched by NASA in cooperation with the French National Centre for Space, STI, (Centre National D'Etudes Spatiales, CNES) from the western test range of NASA's Cape Kennedy space center at 4:05 p.m. (2105 GMT).

The FR-1A was designed, built and tested by CNES. In addition to providing the launch vehicle—a four-stage scout rocket—and launch services NASA will track the satellite and acquire data.

The satellite's purpose is to study very low frequency (VLF) radio wave propagation in various regions of the ionosphere and the Earth's magnetosphere and to measure electron densities.

ILO Representatives Discuss Metal Trades

GENEVA, Dec. 7.—Delegates representing workers, employers and governments of 47 countries, are considering how international co-operation can help solve social, labour and manpower problems in the metal trades in the developing countries.

This is one of the technical questions before the International Labour Organisation (ILO) metal trades committee, which opened a two-week session Monday.

A report to the committee shows a "remarkable expansion" in the metal trades in recent years not only in free enterprise and centrally-controlled developed countries, but in newly-developing countries.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal held a reception at the Bagh-e-Bala restaurant last night in honour of members of the Meshrano Jirgah.

The function was attended by the President of the Wolesi Jirgah, the Minister of Court and Cabinet members.

Radio Afghanistan artistes gave a concert at the end of the function.

The Prime Minister is seen here talking to a group of Senators.

Zambian-Rhodesia Border Guarded By British Unit

LUSAKA, Dec. 7. (Reuter).—The Zambian-Rhodesian border will come under round-the-clock surveillance by a British air force unit beginning today, according to an air force spokesman here.

According to the spokesman, an air control centre equipped with sophisticated radar and electronic instruments will alert the 10 Javelin fighters at Ndola, some 200 miles away, if there is any intrusion.

Meanwhile, the Zambian government has announced that general import and export will begin tonight.

Licences will be needed for all imports and exports, but licences for essential commodities such as food, drugs, raw materials and building equipment will be issued freely.

Luna 8 Spaceship Hits Moon; Soft Landing Attempt Fails

MOSCOW, December 7, (AP).—

THE Soviet Union announced Monday that its unmanned Luna-8 spaceship had failed to make a soft landing on the moon. The craft apparently was destroyed upon impact.

It confirmed speculation at the Jodrell Bank Observatory in England that the shot had hit the moon but had failed to make a soft landing. Observers there noted that the Soviet Union possibly had come closer to success than in any of their previous attempts.

The official Soviet News Agency reported that the announced attempt to make history's first soft moon landing failed in its final stage to function properly.

The official announcement said that in all other stages but the touch-down the spaceship worked perfectly.

Signals from the craft which was launched Saturday, ceased at 21:01 GMT, approximately the time the Soviet Union had said

it would reach the moon. Sir Bernard Lovell, Director of the British Jodrell Bank Observatory, said the impression there was that this time "the Soviets must have already come close to success".

A soft landing by a spaceship on the moon is extremely difficult because of the lack of atmosphere. The Soviet space shots have tried to deal with this problem with retro-rockets. Apparently there was a mistake here which caused Luna 8 to land too hard and destroy its radio equipment.

Tass said the spaceship's landing took place at 9 degrees 8 minutes latitude and minus 63 degrees 18 minutes longitude.

The Soviet News Agency stayed open beyond its usual 3 a.m. closing to report on the moon flight.

The Soviet News Agency implied that nonetheless the flight made a positive contribution to its programme to achieve a soft landing on the moon—a feat that would bring a successful man-on-the-moon space project into the realm of the possible.

"As a result of the flight of the station Luna 8 a further step was made towards the realisation of soft landing", Tass said in its brief dispatch.

Morocco To Sever Diplomatic Ties With Syria

RABAT, Dec. 7. (Reuter).—Morocco has decided to break off diplomatic relations with Syria, it was officially announced last night. "The presence at Rabat of the ambassador and members of the Syrian diplomatic mission is considered undesirable", the announcement said.

There has been a strain in relations between the two countries since Morocco decided on Nov. 27 to recall its ambassador in Damascus.

Morocco brought home its envoy to the Lebanon at the same time.

The Moroccan news agency, Maghreb Arab Press, said that the envoys were being recalled because of the apparently hostile attitude of the Syrian and Lebanese press over the disappearance of Mehdi Ben Barka, the Moroccan opposition leader alleged to have been kidnapped in Paris.

Tunisia Wants UN Condemn S. Africa

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 7. (Reuter).—Tunisia proposed yesterday that the General Assembly condemn South Africa for its refusal to cooperate with the UN "to find a peaceful solution to the question of apartheid".

A Tunisian draft resolution, tabled in the Special Political Committee, would also have the Assembly deplore South African refusal to participate in the apartheid debate there.

De Gaulle Fails To Win Absolute Majority

PARIS, Dec. 7.—In the first round of French presidential elections Sunday there was an unprecedented vote turnout. General Charles de Gaulle received a 43.96 per cent vote for president.

This was the second time that France has used a direct vote system for presidential elections.

Only once before, in 1848, did French voters have a direct say about who would be elected president.

There were pre-election rumours that if De Gaulle did not get the broad support he requested, he would refuse to run in the second round.

Some Gaullist officials said he would enter the second round on Dec. 19. This seemed the most likely, for as one Gaullist supporter put it, "the General is a fighter and he will not abandon the combat now".

Here are the statistics on the voting in France itself:

Registered voters: 28,402,084.

Voters: 24,140,259.

Valid ballots: 23,891,391.

Abstentions: 15.1 per cent.

The results:

Charles De Gaulle: 10,504,007 (43.96 per cent).

Francois Mitterrand: 7,655,042 (32.04 per cent).

Jean Lecanuet: 3,770,771 (15.78 per cent).

Jean-Louis Tixier-Vignancour: 1,269,095 (four per cent).

Pierre Maguyphacy 414,056 (1.73 per cent).

Marcel Barbu 278,420 (1.16 per cent).

Election returns from France's overseas departments (counties) and territories were flowing into the capital Monday, but did not materially affect the outcome.

The complete unofficial results are:

Registered voters: 130,312.

Voters: 79,999.

Valid ballots: 79,961.

De Gaulle 69,820 for 87.97 per cent.

Mitterrand 8,227 for 10.36 per cent.

Lecanuet 505 for .63 per cent.

Tixier-Vignancour 520 for .65 per cent.

Marcihacy 167 for .21 per cent.

Barbu 122 for .15 per cent.

	Martinique	New Caledonie	French Somaliland
Registered voters:	160,724	39,497	3,355
Voters:	98,457	27,099	26,624
Valid ballots:	96,477	26,816	26,302
De Gaulle:	86,080	16,47	25,509
Mitterrand	8,009	1,937	303
Lecanuet	535	5,833	181
Tixier-Vignancour	393	2,113	194
Marcihacy	282	227	43
Barbu:	278	231	72

The record vote turn-out was probably caused by two important factors. It was the first time that modern Frenchmen were able to take part directly in choosing a

(Contd. on Page 4)

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Power Shortage
In Kabul

In its recent statement on the shortage of power in Kabul the Electricity Supply Company did well to be blunt and forthright. It has made it clear to all that only a sense of responsibility on the part of the public can make it possible to have an equitable distribution of the limited supplies available. As indicated by the statement, while Kabul needs more than 70,000 kilowatts of power the present supply is no more than 22,000 kilowatts.

Neither the company nor any other department can ensure judicious use of electricity by people in their homes. It is for the people themselves to develop civic sense and cooperate with the authorities to tide over the crisis. Shortage of power in Kabul is acute during the winter because people use it for purposes other than lighting. If we had an ample supply of power, there would be no reason to urge the people to economise in its use. But since the situation is serious everywhere in the city is expected to be careful where the consumption of power is concerned.

In countries where there is shortage of water during the summer the municipal authorities appeal to the public not to waste water meets with a ready response. We earnestly hope that the people of Kabul will be equally responsive to the Electricity Supply Company's appeal. At the same time the company should not allow more people to use power to heat their houses or for cooking purposes. The situation has deteriorated because such permission has been granted indiscriminately in the past.

Kabul's shortage of power is of a temporary nature. Work on two new hydro-electric projects near Kabul is already in full swing. The Mahipar project is expected to be completed by next winter. This plant has an installed capacity of 66,000 kilowatts. The Naghloo plant, which is to yield more than 90,000 kilowatts of power, will be put into operation by 1967. By then Kabul will have enough power and to spare. But until then the citizens of the capital will have to accept some hardships and cooperate to ensure equitable distribution of electricity.

News Analysis:

Non-Aligned Nations Plan Disarm Conference

Non-aligned diplomats at the United Nations are expected to go to work this week to set up a world disarmament conference within two years, but big problems stand in the way.

One problem is that the People's Republic of China, main object of the effort, has said it will not attend the conference. Another is that the United States seems reluctant to agree that East Germany, North Korea and North Vietnam should attend. Still another is that France seems hesitant.

The General Assembly adopted a resolution Monday endorsing a proposal of the 1964 Cairo Non-Aligned Summit Conference for "a world disarmament conference to which all countries would be invited."

The resolution urged "that the necessary consultations be conducted with all countries" to set up a preparatory committee "which will take appropriate steps for the convening" of such a conference not later than 1967.

The planning of these consultations will start at a private meeting of the non-aligned group here this week. The group includes delegates of the 77 countries that had representatives at the 1960 summit conference in Cairo.

Yugoslav Ambassador Danilo Lekic, who usually calls its meetings, conferred Monday morning with U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg about the outlook for

the conference.

In preliminary talks among delegations, the suggestion has been made that the non-aligned group first should set up a so-called initiative committee of around 15 members, and that committee should negotiate the membership of a preparatory committee of about 25.

The initiative committee would represent the non-aligned group, but it would take an equal number of members. Sweden, because it would involve all non-aligned countries that are in the Geneva disarmament talks—the Soviet Union, China, France and the United Arab Republic.

It would include countries on good terms with all the nuclear powers—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and the People's Republic of China—so that it could be broken down into sub-committees to seek their cooperation.

Goldberg has suggested publicly that the preparatory committee include not only the nuclear powers but also all potential nuclear powers, and non-aligned diplomats are expected to accept this view.

Green, the preparatory committee was set up by the next summer, it would decide the time, place, agenda and invitation list and finally call the conference. Some diplomats think the conference can take place in Vienna in the spring of 1967.

Others express doubt that it will ever take place. France is one question mark. It was the only abstainer when the Assembly adopted the conference resolution, 91-0.

The United States has agreed to join the preparatory committee but has declined to commit itself to attend the conference till it has all the details. The People's Republic of China said the day after the resolution was adopted that it would not attend. It did so even though the resolution had been drafted especially to shut the United Nations out of the preparations.

At a news conference Wednesday, Goldberg said for the preparatory committee to talk about inviting divided countries to the conference would "create more problems than it would solve."

Next day a U.S. spokesman said Goldberg had not meant that West Germany, South Korea and South Vietnam should be barred from the conference.

This left the implication that the United States wanted to exclude East Germany, North Korea and North Vietnam. But the spokesman said the question of invitations was up to the preparatory committee.

Diplomatic sources said that while the resolution was pending, the West German UN observer's office lobbied to get it changed so as to exclude East Germany but the United States finally discouraged this effort. (AP)

PRESS

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial on "Foreign Trade" said that to meet the financial requirements of its development plans, Afghanistan should increase its exports and introduce certain restrictions on the import of luxury goods.

To expand our exports, said the paper, two things are necessary—the adoption of scientific methods for improving the quality of goods meant for export, such as carpets, karakul pelts, herbs and fruits, and efforts to find new items for export.

In addition, the Ministry of Commerce should adopt a liberal and progressive export-import policy. Although the newly-formed Afghan Fruit Export Company, which has machinery to wash and clean fruits, has helped this item of export considerably, the quality of carpets has by no means improved. Afghan carpets are usually uniform in pattern and contain lots of dust. Machinery for drying and washing carpets should be immediately imported and put into operation.

Referring to new items of export, the paper said that the export of natural gas is to start shortly. Is it not possible to look for new items of export such as gas? Afghanistan produces the best quality of marble. As is known, Pakistan imports large quantities of marble from Italy. Is it possible for Afghanistan to have new trade agreements with countries which could import our marble?

Referring to a conversation the writer of the editorial had with an Afghan businessman, the paper said that if businessmen are allowed to export more onions and potatoes, they can import more goods from foreign countries. The potato yield in Afghanistan is larger than that of wheat.

According to the businessman quoted by the paper, if larger quantities of cottonseed are allowed to be exported to free world markets rather than to the barter areas exclusively, it will create a competition advantageous to the country.

The paper expressed the hope that the Commerce Ministry will pay attention to the Afghan business community's views and do what is in the country's interest. In a letter in the same issue of Anis, Saleh Mohammad Baher urged the Kabul Municipality to asphalt the Jamal, Meina and Deah Bourie roads. Since the roads lead to the Nadir Shah Roughtoon and Kabul University and have already been prepared for asphaltting why not complete the job?

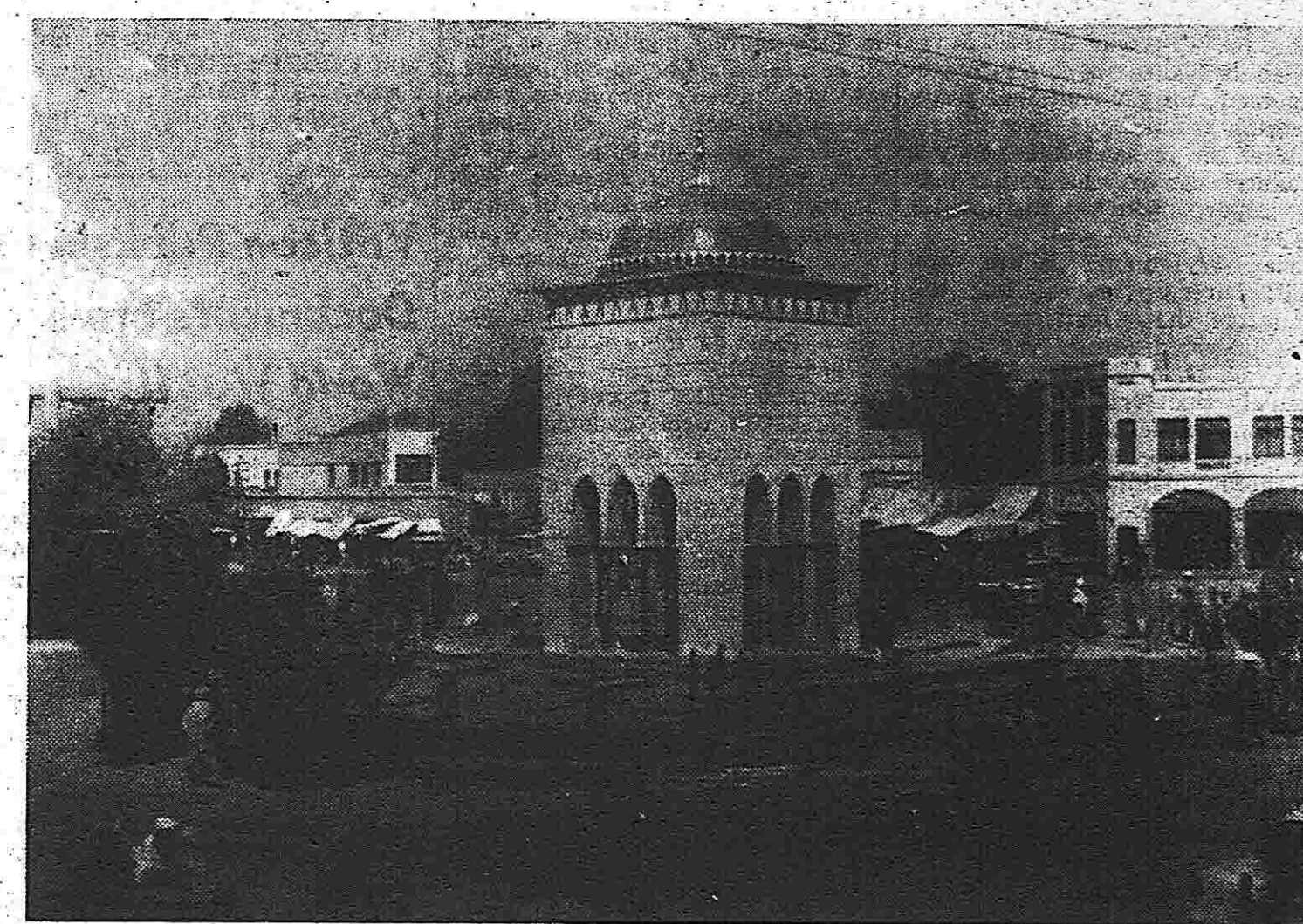
In another letter Abdul Ghafar Najbar said that bribery can be stopped only if we adopt some serious measures such as the prohibition of the import of luxury goods. He expressed the hope that people in the country will refrain from using imported goods.

In an editorial entitled "Electricity in Winter" yesterday's Anis said that with the increase in population and establishment of more factories, the demand for power has risen all over the country. In winter the demand increases because more people use power for different purposes.

The paper said that we should not listen to the complaints of the general public alone but should also try to understand the difficulties. Half of the 22,000 kw of electricity produced by the Sorobie hydroelectric station, which supplies power to Kabul city, is for the Textile Company in Gulbahaar. This is because the Textile Company paid half the expenses for the Sorobie dam.

Kabul city needs about 80,000 kw of electricity. As soon as the Sorobie project starts working 67,000 kw of extra power will be supplied to Kabul. By the end of next year the Mahipar project will go into operation and then Kabul city will have an additional supply of 44,000 kw of electricity. Until these plants start working, the public should cooperate.

KANDAHAR



The Malwand monument, built in commemoration of the battle between the Afghan freedom fighters and the British in 1871, stands in the heart of Kandahar city.

Wool, Fruit Exported From Kandahar Province

Kandahar is one of the richest provinces of Afghanistan: it is extremely fertile and well-watered. It can boast of rich meadows, clothed with green turf, of gardens and orchards full of fruit trees and fields of corn, watered by numerous running streams.

Its climate is warm in winter, but spring is considered the most pleasant time. During summer it is hot and dry.

Chief Exports

Its chief exports are fruits, both fresh and dried, and large quantities of wool.

The wool of Kandahar is of a very good quality, and in the last few years it has found an excellent market abroad. A factory for the manufacture of woollen cloth was set up there before the outbreak of the last world war, and since then it has made considerable progress. Its produce, of good quality and very cheap, is now supplying the needs of the people and replacing woollen goods imported from abroad.

But Kandahar's real fame lies in its production of delicious fruit. Foremost among these are grapes. Then come pomegranates and Sharparas (sugar candy, a very sweet, small apricot, which is dried and exported abroad in large quantities). Kandahar has a fine quality of raisin, of light yellow colour, with berries up to 2 cm, known as Abjush.

The pomegranate of this district is of exceptionally high quality from 17 to 18 cm in diameter. The largest of the pomegranate trees are located along the Arghandab river. The construction of the Arghandab Dam and the new canal system carried out from the Arghandab river plays an important part in irrigation and in the agricultural development of the province.

Kandahar lies between the province of Zabul Helmand and Uruzgan and southern Pakistan. It has an estimated population of 600,000. Temperatures in summer go as high as 45 degrees centigrade but the mercury seldom drops below 10 degrees.

During the reign of Emperor Ahmad Shah Durani Kandahar was one of the modern cities in the east and it was carefully laid out.

New City

Today the city has been modernised and expanded once again. During recent years many buildings have been constructed there. The large development projects undertaken in western Afghanistan have their headquarters here and as a result of this many new and modern residential areas have sprung up in the city.

The population of the city has been rising, too, and it is one of the few cities in the country in which the main streets are paved.

Two large and historical buildings, the mausoleum of Ahmad Shah and the building which houses the garments of Prophet Mohammad, still dominate other buildings around them.

The dome of the mausoleum has been repaired and restored in the last few years and the towering minarets built on four sides of the building have been redecorated following the original style of work.

The old city of Kandahar which was destroyed and burned down by

Nadir Afshar lies two kilometres west of the present city.

The Arghandab basin, which lies behind the low mountains of Baba Wali, is now prospering more rapidly and the newly constructed Zahir Shahi Canal is serving its purpose very well.

Classical works refer to Kandahar as Gandahara. Ptolemy called the area by this name.

The Vedas refer to this area as Surashutry, and the Avesta as Haravarty.

Alexander the Great, in the course of his conquests in Asia, built a city, of course called Alexander (Contd. on Page 4)

Warm Weather In Winter;
Mausoleums, Bronze Age Site
Attract Tourists To Kandahar

The mausoleums of several famous Afghan leaders as well as archaeological sites are found in and near Kandahar. These and the warm winter weather attract tourists to the city.

Beside the Kherqa-i-Sharif mosque, where a shirt of the Holy Prophet was brought from Bokhara by Ahmad Shah, is the Durrani ruler's own mausoleum. The domed structure is built over an octagonal base and the interior is decorated with beautiful designs in mosaic done in Kandahar.

Near the gardens of Kokaran, which are on the banks of the Arghandab, northwest of Kandahar, there is a small domed structure resembling the mausoleum of Ahmad Shah. This is the mausoleum of Mirwais who established a kingdom in Kandahar in 1708.

About five miles from Kokaran just outside the new city of Kandahar are 40 steps carved into the side of the mountain. Actually there are 42 but they are popularly known as Chizina, meaning 40 steps. At the top are inscriptions carved by Zahiruddin Mohammad Babur. The platform offers a beautiful view of the Arghandab plain and the city of Kandahar.

About 20 kilometres from Kandahar in the Kish-i-Nakhod Rud Valley on a dried-up tributary of the Arghandab river is a mound which rises 97 feet above the plain. Its 13 layers provide evidence of the different civilisations which flourished in the area.

The site called Mundigak apparently dates from the Bronze Age and shows that the area was a crossroads between the Indus Valley, Iran, and Mesopotamia about 3000 to 1000 BC. Even today the site is an important crossroad for

Kandahar Is Centre Of Air
Transport, Cadastral Survey

A number of agriculture, education, transportation, and public administration projects are being implemented in Kandahar province.

Highways are being constructed to link Kandahar with Herat in the west and Kabul in the east. The Western Highway built with Soviet aid has just been opened. The Kabul-Kandahar highway will be completed with the help of the U.S. in the next nine months.

Construction of the Kandahar highway began in June 1961 and about 450 kilometres have so far been completed. With a grant from USAID asphalt resurfacing of the Kandahar Spinboldak Road and the resurfacing of seven kilometres of the road inside the city of Kandahar have been completed.

Kandahar is also being developed as a centre of air transportation in Afghanistan. Projects include the Kandahar international airport, an aeronautical school where 294 students have been trained so far, an on-the-job training programme, and a warehouse and maintenance shop.

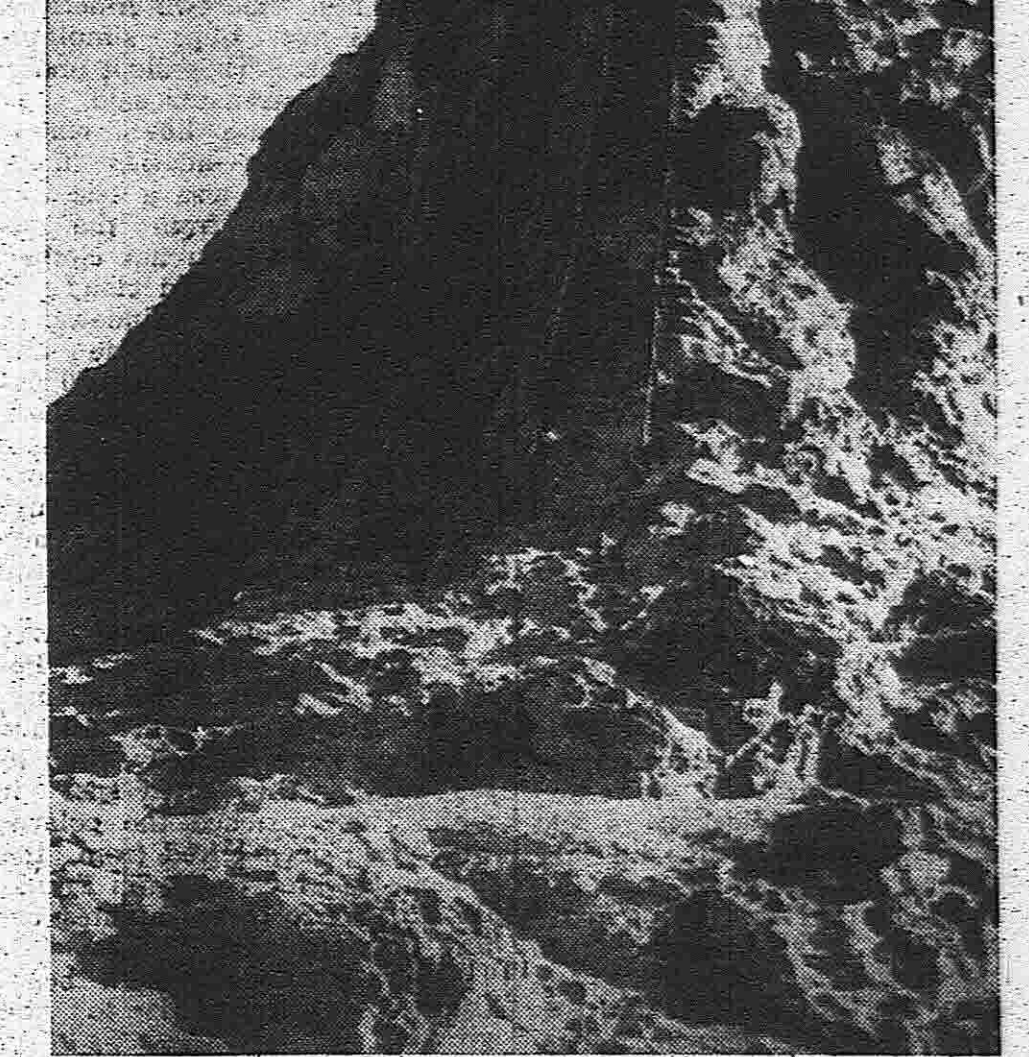
The first of three cadastral survey projects has been started in Kandahar. The programme being assisted by USAID aims to set up a national cadastral land survey programme to enable assessment of land and real property so that taxes may be collected on a uniform basis. By the end of 1967 the Cadastral Survey School will have trained 400 persons who will survey and register land in the country.

Besides the training programme, the cadastral survey plans include field surveys, issuing of land-title certificates, organising land-title registration offices in accordance with the new Land Law, setting up a national land title registration office, and operating a verification and mapping office.

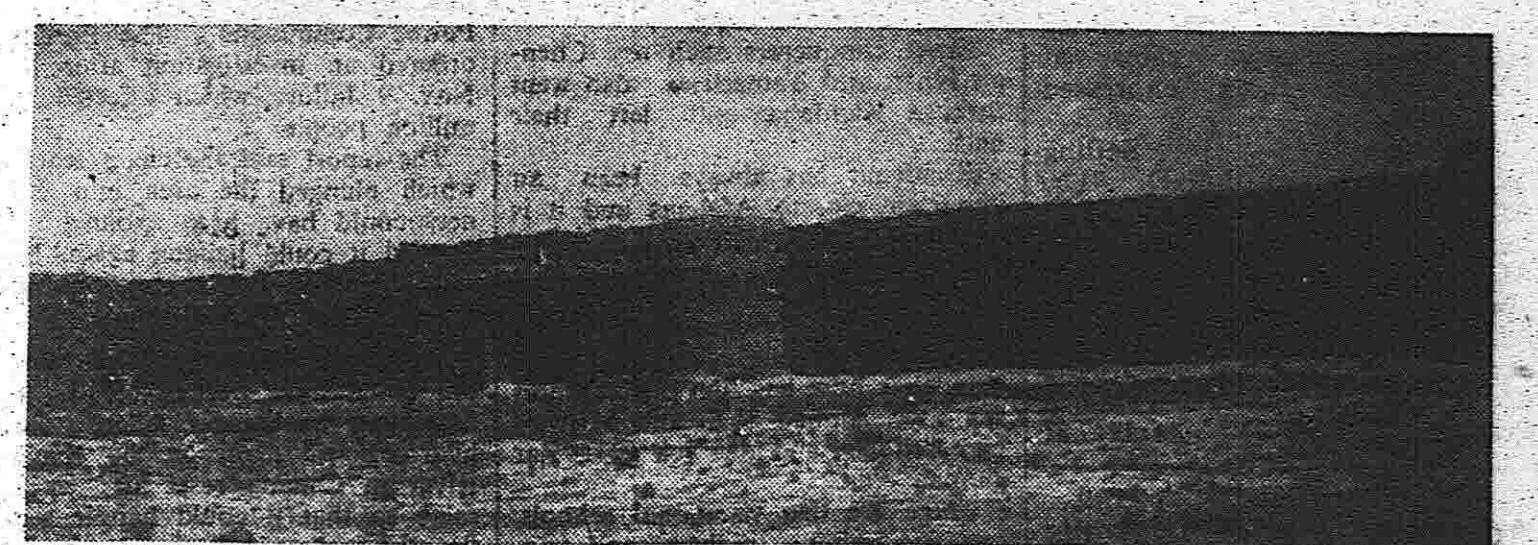
The cadastral programme officials receive many petitions from farm-owners, tribal leaders, and government employees from all parts of the country to have areas of land surveyed. Right now approximately 20,000 hectares of private and government land is being surveyed in southern Afghanistan.

Students at the Cadastral Survey School have 41 different textbooks. Twenty of them have been especially written for the school. The trainees use up-to-date equipment, including one-second and 20-second theodolites, one-minute transits, plane tables, metric tapes, drafting machines

Contd. on page 4



Chizina (forty steps) are located near the old city of Kandahar two miles west of the new city. The steps were built out of solid rock in the seventeenth century by Zahiruddin Mohammad Babur, founder of the Mughul empire.



This caravansarai stands disintegrating and forgotten outside Kandahar. It once served travelers and caravans traveling from India to Iran. Now the distance from Kabul to Kandahar or Herat to Kandahar can be covered in hours and the city is linked to other parts of the world by air.

UK Criticises USSR-Proposed Non-Interference Resolution

WASHINGTON, December 7, (AP).—BRITISH Ambassador Sir Roger Jackling Monday criticised a Soviet-proposed resolution on the prohibition of interference in domestic affairs of states as a guise for the Soviet delegation to launch an "intemperate attack" on Britain.

Jackling told the General Assembly's main Political Committee that the Soviet approach to a question starts with the premise that whatever western nations do is bad, but what other states do should be overlooked.

The committee is debating two resolutions on non-interference in domestic affairs of states—one submitted by the Soviet Union and the other by 17 Latin American states. Jackling offered several amendments to the Soviet proposal which he said would make it "more comprehensive, objective and positive."

Concerning statements on Vietnam made by the Soviet delegation earlier, Jackling said his government would be "only too happy" to have the Soviet Union join in efforts to bring the Vietnam conflict from the battlefield to the conference table.

He said as co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference, Britain and the Soviet Union have the duty to reconvene the conference to discuss the Vietnam question. Such a proposal, he added, was made recently by British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart in Moscow, but was rejected.

Jackling said the Soviet draft failed to include reference to indirect interference, or the training of nationals of one state for guerrilla warfare for the purpose of overthrowing their own government. He said that this form of interference causes some governments as much concern as the threat of direct attack.

He also suggested the resolution include an affirmative statement that it is the right and duty of all member states to cooperate with one another and encourage closer relations in political, social, economic and cultural fields.

According to Reuters, the General Assembly's main Political Committee today grapples with an issue that began as a vehicle for attacks on the United States and now involve several world disputes, including Kashmir.

The original issue was a Soviet draft declaration condemning intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

When he formally introduced the draft in the committee the chief Soviet delegate, Dr. Nikolai T. Fedorenko, delivered a long denunciation of U.S. policy in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

But the issue soon became complicated by a number of alternate declarations and amendments, some of which involved specific issues.

Private consultations were due to start today in hopes of unravelling the differing views and reaching a quick decision so that the committee can take up the question of Cyprus.

Also on the table are a Latin American draft, a total of 56 amendments to the Soviet proposal by the United States and Britain, a Pakistani amendment apparently aimed at India's administration of Kashmir, and a Unit-

ed Arab Republic resolution with a section apparently aimed at Israel.

The special Political Committee was expected to vote on a draft resolution condemning South African apartheid and asking the Security Council to impose sanctions on the Pretoria government.

In the Social Committee a vote was scheduled on a declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

The trusteeship committee was hoping to vote on resolutions dealing with British Guiana, Gibraltar, the Cook Islands and Southwest Africa.

Gemini-7 Crew Enjoys Third Day Of 14-Day Space Flight

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, December 7.—

AMERICA'S newest pair of men in space whirled into their third day in orbit Monday as ground crews rushed preparations to launch still another due for a rendezvous attempt with them.

As they neared the end of their 29th orbit, Monday, astronauts Frank Borman and James Lovell were given the go-ahead for at least 45 orbits in Gemini-7. Space officials were increasingly confident the Gemini-7 craft would fly the full 14 days planned, and possible a 15th.

Launch pad crews at Cape Kennedy were 14 to 16 hours ahead in preparation for launching Gemini-6 on Dec. 13 for the rendezvous. However, space officials considered the possibility of an earlier launch of Gemini-6 which had been speculated upon over the weekend, as slim.

The Gemini-7 astronauts Monday had seven hours of sleep. It was the first time two American astronauts had slept simultaneously in space. They slept undisturbed, the astronauts said.

Navy Commander Lovell removed his space suit—another "first." This experiment was a test of whether moisture from the astronaut's body when not clothed in his spacesuit would cloud or freeze on the craft's windows.

The temperature inside the spaceship ranged between 70 degrees and 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

The two men ate their meal in space. They said they were consuming the food as they encountered it in the storage compartment—and not necessarily in the order planned.

A notable event Monday was the astronauts' sighting of a Polaris missile which a U.S. submarine, submerged in the Atlantic Ocean off Cape Kennedy, fired to see whether they could spot it aloft. They watched the Polaris, which had been lofted from the nuclear-powered Benjamin Franklin, for about three minutes before it disappeared.

"We've got her and she's beautiful," Lovell reported to the ground.

"It's easy to track. We're right

Liberalise Cotton Trade Regulation GATT Official Asks

GENEVA, Dec. 7, (Reuters).—A 28-nation committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was urged Monday to liberalise its five-year arrangement for international trade in cotton textiles.

Under the present arrangement, a country can restrict cotton textile imports which disrupt its market.

Eric Wyndham White, the GATT Director-General, told the committee that restrictive measures provided for by the agreement had been used far more extensively than originally thought.

Cotton textile exports from the less developed countries were still going mainly to the same markets as before the arrangement, White said.

U.S. Bombers Hit Two Viet Cong Suspected Targets

SAIGON, Dec. 7 (AP).—U.S. Air Force B 52 bombers hit two targets early today, one of them in the central highlands and the other near the Cambodian borders.

A U.S. military spokesman said one strike took the Guam-based bombers over a suspected Viet Cong target about 20 miles west of Plei Mu—the scene of hard fighting last month when U.S. and South Vietnam forces clashed repeatedly with Viet Cong units.

The second was in Tay Ninh province about 65 miles northwest of Saigon, where several B 52 strikes have been aimed recently.

No details were disclosed on the nature of the targets.

In ground action, the spokesman said South Vietnamese units operating only 10 miles east of Saigon killed nine Viet Cong late Monday while on a search and clearing operation.

Headquarters spokesman in Saigon also reported 231 Viet Cong had been confirmed killed by troops of the first U.S. Infantry Division in weekend fighting near the Michelin rubber plantation about 35 miles northwest of Saigon. American officer in the fighting area, however, said they had counted only 40 to 50 bodies in the thick jungled terrain where it is often difficult to see a man two yards away.

A large Viet Cong Guerilla unit yesterday ambushed a government infantry battalion as substantial United States and Viet Cong casualties were reported from fighting in many parts of South Vietnam.

Few details were known about the ambush, only a few miles from the scene of a fierce six-hour battle in which U.S. losses were believed to have been the worst since the bloody battles of the Ia Drang Valley last month.

In Johnson City, Texas, President Johnson said Monday the United States will provide whatever number of men may be needed to help defend South Vietnam.

Johnson, however, declined to say how many U.S. troops might be sent to South Vietnam eventually.

French Elections

(Contd. from page 1)

president. And it was the first presidential campaign where candidates entered millions of homes via television.

The man who upset votes in favour of de Gaulle, however, was a relative newcomer to politics and a new face on the political scene.

Jean Lecanuet, 45-year-old senator, captured the fancy of more than three million voters. He hit the European unity theme hard.

Last-minute gains were in favour of Lecanuet, a Catholic and Centrist candidate.

on it", said Borman.

Flying over Houston, Texas, Borman told ground control he could see the city clearly.

As the Gemini-7 spacecraft soared through space, control sent music left—as it had for the eight-day Gemini-5 flight in August—and the astronauts also were kept up with the news.

Major news from a morning newspaper was read to the pair by a ground controller.

Kandahar

(Contd. from page 3)

and modern reproduction facilities. There is also a well-equipped maintenance laboratory. Heavy duty vehicles and tents are used by surveying parties in the field.

In education the major projects in Kandahar involve training of primary school teachers and a science-mathematics programme. To meet the need for primary school teachers, both in numbers and quality, several steps have been taken to strengthen the training in the DMA school in Kandahar, to revise the primary school curriculum, and prepare and distribute teaching materials.

At Ahmad Shah lycee special efforts are made to prepare students to enter the Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering. To do this special training programmes have been given to teachers, the curriculum has been revised, and physical facilities have been provided by USAID.

Resetting Electric Relay Might Have Prevented Canada, U.S. Blackout, Report Says

JOHNSON CITY, Texas, December 7, (Reuters).—

THE massive power failure which blacked out the northeastern U.S. and part of Canada last month could have been avoided by resetting an electric relay, president Johnson was told Monday.

A 99-page report set forth preliminary findings of the Federal Power Commission. The President ordered an investigation after the Nov. 9 failure which affected 30 million people.

The report said the chain reaction which plunged the area into darkness could have been avoided but warned it could happen again. New legislation and new precautions were urged.

The report stated that the blackout could have been avoided had employees at the Sir Adam Beck hydro-electric plant on the Niagara River in Canada reset an electric relay so that it could handle significantly increased power loads. The relay was last set in 1963, the report said.

It added that employees at the Consolidated Edison Company, the utility that serves most of the New

York area, could have prevented the blackout from seeping over the city.

The report said that these employees had not acted swiftly enough to close down parts of their system when they were first warned of the trouble.

The report said that if similar action had been taken by employees of companies in the inter-connected system total collapse could have been avoided.

Steeves Meets Senator Dawi

KABUL, Dec. 7.—John M. Steeves, The United States Ambassador at the court of Kabul, paid a courtesy call on Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi President of the Mesh-rano Jirgah, at the Parliament building Monday morning.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film **THE WORLD OF MONEY**

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American Cinemascope Coloured film **A DISTANT TRUMPET**

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Indian film **CHOTI NAWAB**

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Indian film.

Vatican Publishes Documents From World War II

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 7, (AP).

The Vatican said Monday Pope Paul VI has allowed publication of all documents in the Vatican archives concerning World War II, after requests coming from many nations.

This was an exception to a Vatican rule that no archive paper be published before it is at least 50 years old.

The Vatican said the rule will remain valid in all other cases. A first volume will be on sale today containing documents on diplomatic action of the Holy See from March 1939 to August 1940.

The 580-page book, in French, is entitled "La Saint siege et La Guerre en Europe, Mars 1939—août 1940" (the Holy See and the War in Europe, March 1939—August 1940).

This will be the first publication in the series called "actes et Documents Relatives a la Seconde Guerre Mondiale." (Acts and Documents Relative to World War II).

Requests to make the documents available began to arrive at the Vatican in the wake of controversy stirred by the play "The Vicar", (The Deputy), by Rolf Hochhuth of Germany.

The play's theme concerns whether Pope Pius XII did enough to avoid Nazi extermination of Jews.

In making the announcement, Archbishop Antonio Samore, Secretary for Extraordinary Affairs of the Vatican Secretariat, said publication was aimed at shedding "the just light" on Vatican activity during the war.

He said that often in historical publications on the war the Vatican either is not mentioned or is wrongly judged on the basis of incomplete documents.

Pope Pius XII and the Vatican have been attacked by some historians as viewing favourably the German attack on Soviet Russia.

Izvestia Stresses Communist Unity

MOSCOW, Dec. 7, (AP).—The Soviet Union Monday said the Chinese "hamper the people's struggle against imperialism and help the aggressor."

The attack in the government newspaper Izvestia followed two others, one on Nov. 1 and the other on Nov. 28. In these, the same accusation was made and given prominence in the Soviet press.

Monday's Izvestia article, commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Communist Congress held in 1960, was written by Yuri Frantsev.

He maintained that "a tendency toward consolidation has been increasingly in evidence in the world communist movement recently."

"Life shows, however, that there are real possibilities to continue strengthening the unity of the world communist movement."

"It is becoming increasingly clear that those who reject unity of actions hamper the people's struggle against imperialism and help the aggressors."

INTERNATIONAL CLUB "SPECIAL ALACARTE" DINNER—DANCE-TO BID "BON VOYAGE" TO

PAT AND JOHN DYER SATURDAY DECEMBER 11th 8.30 p.m.

Lounge Suit, Cocktail Dress Non-members entrance fee 100 Af.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Dec. 7.—The following are the exchange rates at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani.

Buying	Selling
Af. 71.00 (per one dollar)	71.50
Af. 198.80 (per one pound sterling)	200.20
Af. 1775.00 (per hundred German Mark)	1787.50
Af. 1653.08 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	1664.73
Af. 1437.24 (per hundred French Franc)	1447.37

Advertise For Christmas

Christmas season is advertising season. Advertise in the Kabul Times for most effective sale promotion campaigns in Afghanistan. Call on us for further information.

Wool, Fruit...

(Contd. From Page 3)

andria, in this area, which is now buried under the earth.

Other conquerors such as Chengis Khan and Tamerlane also went through Kandahar and left their mark.

Kandahar has always been an important city to Afghans and it is no less today.

Education

Educational programmes were begun there as long ago as in Kabul. Kandahar now has two high schools for boys, Ahmad Shah and Mirwais high schools, and one for girls, Zar ghouna Ana.

There are two vocational schools, one for training teachers, and another for training mechanics.

There are over 100 intermediate primary, and village schools for boys and girls, in which over 13,000 students are enrolled.